Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1807. [No. 1927.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

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142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM.
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

LEWIS LANNAY,
[Of the House of M'Culloch and Lannay's, Baltimore] at his Store, King-street, between Royal and Pitt-streets,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An additional supply of Prints
From their manufactory, viz.
200 pieces 5-8 CALICOES.
300 do. 3-4 do.
100 do. 7-8 do.
100 do. 4-4 do.
400 Bed Covers, of different sizes.
150 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs, do. do.
ALSO,
200 pieces Cambric Muslin, from 9-8 to 8-4.
300 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
150 do. Rolls.
50 do. Irish Linen.
2 bales Emeraties.
White and black (English) Silk Stockings—
Which will be sold low for cash or acceptances in town.
May 21. d

Freight Wanted,
For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.
She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 9. d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Just received from Philadelphia,
By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
20 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern,* That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

WANTED,
MR. MILLER who is master of [illegible] business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—[illegible] one good wages will be given.—[illegible] person who wants, please apply to [illegible] *South,* Alexandria.

For Sale
At HEWES & MILLER'S Wharf,
A Large Decked Scow,
Suitable for carrying Wood or Stone; she will be sold low, if immediate application be made to
Mordecai Miller.
June 2.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from GEORGE BEARD to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing to Philip Darrell and Elliott Muse, who became security for the said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel *James Ween's* tavern, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June next, for ready money,

All the Property mentioned in the said Deed, viz.

One Negro Woman, called Betty—Ben—Matilda, and Jess—one Waggon, one Cart, and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horned Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five Shoats.

Charles Little, *Trustee.*
May 9. dt11thJe

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac—supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.
May 19. dts

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land,
lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater, containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in
the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960 acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in
the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,
} Com'rs.

May 26. d

PROPOSALS
Are issued in Boston, for publishing by subscription,
ARROWSMITH'S,
MAP OF THE WORLD;
The size of which, will be six feet eleven inches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely engraved and printed on fine thick paper.—Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dollars, according to the mounting, coloring, varnishing, &c. &c.

*** Subscriptions received by R. Gray, Alexandria.
June 1.

Freight Wanted,
For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE
SLOOP WILLIAM,
Wm Spear, Master;
About 800 barrels burthen.
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.
May 7. d

Freight Wanted

FOR THE
Sloop PATTY,
Captain William Burns; to any eastern port; burden about eight hundred barrels.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.
FOR SALE,
The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100 tons Plaister Paris. Apply to
John G. Ladd.
May 19. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale,
10 pipes fourth proof Cogniac Brandy.
William Hodgson.
June 1. d

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber,
60,000 twenty-two inch shingles
10 tierces fresh rice
30 barrels tar, and 20 pork.
M. Miller.
June 1. d

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.
April 29.

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 26. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
30 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
3 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,* from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaister Paris, on board the sch'r. Agness, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf—and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
☞ Said schooner will take a few hundred barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immediate application is made.
May 19. d

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
June 3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers, desirous of enjoying that exclusive right of property, which is acknowledged and respected by the inhabitants of every other civilized country, prohibit, henceforth, all persons whatsoever from *shooting, hunting or ranging,* as also from *entering* into, *riding through,* or in any other manner *trespassing upon,* their enclosed grounds, in the county of Alexandria. Having sustained a variety of damage from such unlawful practices, they have pledged themselves to give each other immediate notice of every trespass, which shall come under the observation of either, and to subject, *indiscriminately,* to the just penalties of the law, all who shall voluntarily act in contempt of this prohibition.

Charles Alexander,
W. Rhodes.
John Gadsby.
John F. Smith.
Beal Howard.
Jacob Heineman.
Peter Sherron.

June 2. 3t

N. B. For the information of those concerned, a copy of the law is subjoined.

An Act to prevent unlawful Hunting and Ranging.

1. *Be it enacted,* That if any person or persons, shall at any time shoot, hunt or range upon the lands or tenements, or fish or fowl in any creeks or waters included within the bounds of any other person or persons without license first obtained of the owner of such lands, every such offender shall forfeit and pay three dollars for every such offence, to be recovered with costs, before any justice of the peace of the county where the offence shall be committed, by the informer, to his own use; in which information, the confession of the party accused, or the oath of one credible witness, shall be sufficient evidence. And where the owner of the land shall prosecute for any unlawful shooting, hunting, ranging, fishing or fowling within his bounds, the oath of such owner shall be sufficient evidence to convict the offender; but in that case the penalty shall be paid to the overseer of the poor of the district wherein the offender resides, to the use of the poor of such district; and moreover every such offender shall be liable to the action of the party grieved, at the common law, for his or her damages.

2. If any person shall be the third time convicted of any such offence as aforesaid, the justice of the peace, before whom such conviction shall be, over and above giving judgment for the aforesaid forfeiture, shall require such offender to enter into recognizance, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the governor for the time being, and his successors, in the penalty of thirty dollars for his good behaviour, during one whole year from thence next following; or in case of refusal so to do, shall commit him to the common jail, there to remain, until he give such security, or until the expiration of one month. And if after such security given such offender shall be convicted of shooting, hunting, or ranging, fishing or fowling unlawfully as aforesaid, within the time in his recognizance limited, such offence shall be breach of the good behaviour, and the penalty of his recognizance shall be forfeited to the overseers of the poor, for the benefit of the poor of the district, wherein such conviction shall be.

3. All and every act or acts, within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. This act shall commence in force from and after the passing thereof.

Revised Code, Page 152.

No slave shall go from the tenements of his master or other person with whom he lives, without a pass or some letter or token whereby it may appear, that he is proceeding by authority from his master, employer or overseer; if he does it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry him before a justice of the peace, to be by his order punished with stripes, or not, in his discretion.

And if any slave shall presume to come & be upon the plantation of any person whatsoever, without leave in writing, from his or her owner or overseer, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner or overseer of such plantation to give or order such slave [illegible] stripes for every such offence.—*See Revised Code, page 181, New Edition.*

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COL. AARON BURR.

Thursday, May 28, 1807.

[CONTINUED.]

Chief Justice delivered an opinion at some length, which it was impossible for us to hear distinctly or to take it down as delivered. He observed that on col. Burr's former examination he had demanded bail from day to day, because he had already seen the testimony, and supposed it to contain probable proof of guilt, on the charge of a misdemeanor; that this at least was the principal reason for his having demanded bail; that on compleating the examination the sum of ten thousand dollars was considered sufficient to bind him to answer the charge of a misdemeanor only, the constitution itself having demanded that excessive bail should not be taken; and because that recognizance had no reference to the charge of treason. But that the evidence not having yet been fully exhibited on the present occason, he could not be supposed to demand bail from the same consideration.

He observed that some probable evidence of crime must always appear against a person before he can be required to give security for his appearance; but that before this could be done the accused might make his escape: that in common cases where a man is brought before a magistrate, the arrest is preceded by an affidavit which furnishes the probable cause; but that in the present time, col. Burr was not in the custody of the court and the evidence was necessary to be exhibited.

He observed however that it might be proper to demand bail for the mere purpose of securing the personal attendance of col. Burr, until the motion for his commitment was finally decided, that there was a peculiar embarrassment however in the present case, arising from the very nature of the motion at this *particular* crisis, which the court most sensibly felt and which they would not hesitate to express; col. Burr was likely to be brought before the grand inquest of the nation, on an indictment for treason, the motion for his commitment necessarily comprehended the same question; were the court to pronounce its opinion on this motion, it would have to pronounce an opinion both as to the law and the evidence, and on a case, which was likely to be laid before the grand jury, and even before themselves in some interior stage of the prosecution, ought then the court to pass a decision which might prejudicate the ultimate question, and commit their own opinion on the most essential points of the case? Touched by these considerations the chief justice observed, that he had most sensibly felt the embarrassment of his situation, and that he had determined not to have given any opinion on the motion for commitment, until it was distinctly ascertained that the bills of indictment were not to go out during the present term.

If therefore bail was to be demanded of col. Burr on the present occasion it must be distinctly understood that the court intended to pass no kind of opinion upon his innocence or guilt, and that it was demanded merely for the purpose of securing his personal attendance, and not because they considered that there was not probable proof of guilt.

Mr. Burr. I never will admit sir that there is a sufficient reason to demand bail from me in the present instance, for I stand upon the basis of the constitution, which requires at least probable evidence for a commitment. If the attorney of the United States pursues this object, therefore he will be completely disappointed.—But sir as the court has confessed, that they are personally under some embarrassment, *that* is with me a material consideration. I will do any thing to relieve the court. I am willing if it be any accomodation to them to give additional bail. Let the court only place it at such a sum as I can give and I will do it with the utmost cheerfulness.

Chief Justice. The court does certainly feel itself in an embarrassing situation, as they would have to decide both on the law and the fact. They however wish to fix upon no particular sum. Let the opposite counsel consult together on that point.

Mr. *Burr* observed, that he hoped the sum would be a moderate one, as he was uncertain whether he could get bail for a single dollar.

Chief Justice. It is to be understood that the bail now to be given will be in addition to that in which col. Burr is already bound.

Mr. *Martin.* Col. Burr, sir, is not before the court. He can only be brought before them by the finding of a grand jury, or by a warrant from the court in its capacity of conservator of the peace.

Mr. *Hay.* I understand the court to say, that they conceived themselves bound to secure his personal attendance, but that their object was not to commit themselves as to any opinion which they might deliver. This, sir, is the very thing which we desire; and we desire it the more, because it may convince the accused, that we are not solicitous to prejudice the public mind against him, by the exhibition of any evidence, until general Wilkinson arrives.

Chief Justice. The court wishes to avoid any declaration the one way or the other; and the course which is now pursued certainly does not pledge them to either side.

Mr *Burr* presumed, that an order of court might be drawn, which would express the reason WHY bail was required.

Chief Justice requested that the counsels themselves would arrange the form of this order.

Mr *Hay.* Suppose, sir, that the course is fixed. Another difficulty will however remain. What is to be the *quantum* of bail demanded?

Chief Justice hoped that they would attemp, if possible, to arrange that point among themselves.

Mr. *Hay.* Nothing is more improbable.

Mr. *Martin.* Let them then, sir, pursue their first course. We do not fear the effect of the evidence upon the public mind.

Chief Justice. But there is another consideration. If this course be pursued, it will lead to the very difficulty which the court wishes to avoid. The *opinion* of the court must be committed.

Mr. *Martin.* There is certainly another consideration. Col. Burr is brought here by no warrant. And yet, does not the constitution declare, that no man shall be held up to trial but upon probable evidence? What is true of a magistrate, also applies to a court. How then can colonel Burr be now forced to give bail, when he only appears here to answer his recognizance?

Mr. *Burr.* I am willing to relieve the court from the embarrassment they are in. I will myself name what sum I think I can obtain bail for. If I cannot obtain that bail the opposite counsel must needs proceed with their motion. I will name 10,000 dollars.

Mr. *Hay.* I shall certainly leave the sum to the discretion of the court itself, who has the jurisdiction in the case. But I cannot acquiesce in the proposition which colonel Burr has made. I do not think that five times that sum would be too great; I have, indeed, sir, made large calculations on this subject.

Mr *Martin.* I am sorry, sir, that the other side cannot agree to our propositions; but as colonel Burr is not in the presence of the court, I should suppose that a smaller bail ought to be required.

Mr. *M'Rae* It is strange that they say now, colonel Burr is not in court, when a short time ago, they asserted that he was *bound* to appear *here.*

Mr. *Martin.* The gentleman has misunderstood me. He is not before the court, because he has not been brought here by a warrant or by the indictment of a grand jury. But he is so far within the power of the court as to be here to answer this recognizance.

Mr. *Burr.* One word more. An idea has struck me since I last addressed the court, which I consider of some importance. It is in all cases difficult to graduate the bail to the extent of an individual's fortune. But as to my fortune, it is destroyed: It is in the hands of the government. I know not whether in this place I could obtain credit for any thing; no, not for a single dollar, if I was trusted for my fortune alone.

Chief Justice, after consulting with Mr. Griffin, gave it as the opinion of the court that col. Burr should be bailed for 20,000 dollars more; himself in the sum of ten thousand, and his securities in the same sum. So that the whole amount of bail, inclusive of the first recognizance, should be 40,000 dollars.

Mr. *Burr.* I will then offer three of my former securities and Mr. Martin.

Mr. *Martin.* I hold landed property in the district of Virginia to twice the amount of the sum for which I am to be bailed—And I am happy to give this public proof of my confidence in the integrity and innocence of Mr. Burr.

Messrs. Martin, Langborne, Taylor, and Gamble, were the securities to this new recognizance; and were of course bound respectively in the sum of 2,500 dollars each.

Order of the Court.

This day came the attorney for the U. S. and Aaron Burr, and by consent of the said Aaron Burr, it is considered that he enter into a recognizance in the sum of 10,000 dollars, and give one or more securities in the like sum, with condition for his personal appearance before this court on to-morrow, then and there to answer such charges as shall be exhibited against him on behalf of the U. S. and not to depart without the leave of the said court. whereupon the said Aaron Burr entered into recognizance in the sum of 10,000 dollars, and Luther Martin, Wm. Langborne, Thomas Taylor and John Gamble, jun. in the sum of 2,500 dollars each.

The court adjourned till to morrow at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY. The jury met at 10 o'clock, and were immediately adjourned till *this day (Sat.)* 9 o'clock. This early hour was chosen to suit the convenience of such of the jurors as mish to visit their families

Saturday——No Wilkinson——nothing done.

Monday—No Wilkinson yet.

It is understood that the attorney for the U. S will not lay his indictments before the present grand jury before the arrival of gen Wilkinson.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Though the Irish papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the ship Rover are not so late by four days as were received by the Dartmouth, they contain some interesting articles which had not before come into our possession. Of these, the address of Bonaparte to the senate, the account of operations in Turkey and the two additional bulletins, from the French grand army, will excite considerable attention. The rumor of a peace between Russia, England and the Porte, has no foundation in truth.

London, April 8.

By the American ship Betsey, arrived off Dover from Teneriffe bound to Toningen, we are informed, that an enemy's squadson, destined for the coast of Africa, consisting of a frigate and two corvetts, arrived at Teneriffe two days previous to his sailing from that island, and landed there the crews of two brigs bound to Newfoundland, which had been scuttled.

April 15.

Government, it is said, received authentic advice yesterday, by way of Hamburgh, that 11 Turkish ships of the line had been burnt in the Dardanelles, by the boats of the British squadron.

The fire by which his majesty's ship Ajax has been destroyed was merely accidental. It took place below deck, and after burning for some time reached the magazine, when she blew up. Captain Blackwood, who had ascended to the spritsail yard, had just escaped before the explosion took place. The ship was cruising in the Archipelago at that time.

April 17.

According to accounts from Dantzic, dated the 27th of March, the French have cut off all communication between that place and Konigsberg. At first a bombardment was feared, and a corps was formed, intended, in that case, to protect the rich magazines, which for the most part are situate close to each other. Those which were at Elbing have been removed to Thorn. Gen Kalkreuth, according to the ancient custom or war, announced his arrival at Dantzic to the French general—the latter replied to this politeness by testifying a wish that some accommodation might be agreed on between them to save the city from the horrors of a bombardment—but that the Prussian general returned for answer, that he was determined to bury himself under the ruins of the city, rather than surrender it.

Letters from Wallachia state, that the Turkish garrison of Rajova Braila surrendered to the Russian troops after a siege of 8 days and a terrible bombardment; and that Giurgewo has been taken by the Russians, by assault, at the head of 24 000 men. The garrison was entirely cut to pieces, for the Russians had express orders to give no quarters.

A message of Bonaparte, dated from Osterode, the 24th ult. and laid before the senate on the 4th inst contains irrefragable proofs of the immense losses which his armies have sustained, and of the difficulties in which he is involved. Before the first three months of 1807 are expired, he finds himself under the necessity of calling out the conscriptions for the year 1808. The ostensible motives for this tyrannical and vexatious proceeding are developed in his message, the address of the arch chancellor, and the report of Berthier, the minister of war. The real causes are to be sought in the losses of the French army, the increasing danger to which it is exposed, and the determination, perhaps, of Bonaparte, to contend for the sovereignty of the continent on the banks of the Vistula. It is evident that he is very apprehensive of some unpleasant consequences arising from the rigorous execution of this odious measure. Hence the extraordinary indulgence with which the youthful victims of his wild and insatiable ambition are to be treated at the outset. Instead of immediate exposure to toilsome and tedious marches, like the sacrifices of the present year, they are to be subjected to no greater hardship than that of learning the necessary discipline in their own fields and habitations. It is by such deceptions and sophistry that a veil is endeavored to be cast over the tyrannical character of a proceeding which we make no doubt has created universal consternation through France, and struck more terror into its trembling population, than any irruption of the Cossacks, of whose ferocity they have heard so much, would produce.

Among other reasons for having recourse to the conscription, we find an extraordinary levy of two hundred thousand men in this country mentioned, alluding, we suppose, to the persons who are to be called out and disciplined under the training act. We scarcely expected, after expressing such perfect contempt for the volunteer army of this country, Bonaparte would become alarmed by our partial levy en masse.

What relates to the re-establishment of peace is the most important part of this message. Bonaparte, who has become wonderfully pacific of a sudden, thanks to the valor of the Russians, and the skill of their commander, offers peace to England and Russia upon the conditions which they lately rejected. It seems he is even disposed "to restore tranquility to the eight millions of people he has conquered, and to replace the king of Prussia in his capital." We suppose there is some allusion in this to the terms lately offered to his Prussian majesty, and which he is said to have rejected.

"Though at present (says this message) we ask for new sacrifices from our people, in order that we may obtain a greater extent of force, it is not that we should abuse this power for the purpose of prolonging the war. Our policy is invariable. We offered peace to England before the fourth coalition had shewn itself; the same peace we offer to England still. The principal envoy which England employed in those negociations has made the most public declarations, and in the most unequivocal terms, that the peace would have been both honorable and advantageous to England: thus he has made the justice of our cause appear evident. We are ready to conclude a peace with Russia, upon the same conditions as were signed by her negociator, but which were rejected in consequence of the arts and intrigues of the English. We are ready to restore to the eight millions of inhabitants whom we have conquered, their tranquility, and to restore to the king of Prussia his capital.

"But though so many traits of moderation, already so often renewed, have not been able to prevail over the deceptions to which England, enflamed as it is by its passions, has had recourse, that power cannot see the possibility of peace but in our annihilation; nothing, therefore, remains for us but to bear the calamities of war, and to throw the shame and odium of it upon that nation which continues to purchase its monopoly with the blood of the continent. We shall, in the resources of our own mind, in the courage, devotion, and the power of our people, find certain means to render all the efforts of that coalition, formed of hatred and injustice, null and void, and to turn them to the disgrace of their authors. Frenchmen, we brave all dangers, for the glory and tranquility of our children."

Vienna Court Gazette, March 24.

IT was upon the 18th of February in the afternoon while the Turks were celebrating the feast of the Grand Bayram, that the English admiral, Duchworth, with the Royal George of 110 guns; the Windsor Castle 110 guns; the Canopus, admiral Louis, and the Pompey admiral sir Sidney Smith, of 84 guns each; the Active, the Standard, the Repulse and the Thunderer, of 74 guns each; the Endymion of 50, three frigates and several fire ships and bomb vessels, penetrated through the Dardanelles, under the favor of a strong southerly wind, notwithstanding the [illegible] the forts, and almost without receiving

ny damage from it. The rest of their fleet remained off the cape of Tenedos. After having attacked and destroyed the small squadron which was at anchor at the entrance of the canal, the fleet cast anchor on the evening of the 20th, within cannon shot of the capital, between the Seraglio and the Seven Towers. Messages were immediately sent off on both sides—The negociations still continue, although on the evening of the 27th there was a slight engagement with a division of the Turkish gun boats, which were repulsed by the English and either burnt or driven ashore. The Porte continues its preparations of defence with additional ardor.—Numerous batteries are establishing along the European and Asiatic coasts, on which several hundred pieces of cannon will be placed. Every great officer of the Porte, even the Reis Effendi, has his post assigned to him in the line of defence.——The Grand Seignor has personally repaired to the works, to animate the laborers by his presence. The captain Pacha, and the Teftердar of the Marine, have been displaced and banished to Rodosto. Hadschi Ibrahim-Essendi has been appointed first secretary of the admiralty. The Bosphorus squadron has been recalled. Every vessel in the arsenal fit for service has been sent to Topham, to be got ready for sea. For want of seamen crews are to be got from among the Janissaries.

March 28.

The following intelligence, dated the 3d March, has been received from Constantinople. On the 28th of February, the English attempted a landing on Prince's Island, but it miscarried. Their loss on the occasion is stated at 400 killed and wounded, and 200 taken prisoners. The following day the fleet weighed anchor, and proceeded to the Dardanelles.

The number of Turks who took up arms in Constantinople and its vicinity, amounted to 100,000. Public order was not in the least disturbed in that city. The grand signior had not shown the slightest disposition to leave the place, as had been falsely asserted.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

SIXTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 25.

On the 14th instant, at three in the afternoon, the garrison of Stralsund, taking advantage of a fog, made a sortie with two thousand infantry, and six pieces of cannon, in order to carry a redoubt thrown up by general Dupas. The redoubt, which was open, without palisades and without cannon, was defended by a company of Voltigeurs, of the fourth of the line (light infantry) under captain Barral; they resisted all the attempts of the Swedish brigade. Fifteen Swedish soldiers reached the parapet, but there found their death.—All the enemy's attempts were equally fruitless. Sixty-two dead bodies of the Swedes were buried at the foot of the redoubt. It is supposed that 120 were wounded, and 50 were made prisoners, though there were no more than 150 men in the redoubt. Several Swedish officers were found among the dead distinguished by their military decorations.—This instance of bravery has attracted the Emperor's attention. His majesty has sent three orders of the legion of honor for the companies engaged. Captain Driver, who commanded on this weak redoubt, highly distinguished himself.

On the 20th marshal Lefebre ordered the brigade under general Schraain to cross over on the island of Nogat in the Frisch Haff, in order to cut off the communication between [illegible] and the sea. These orders were [illegible] execution at three in the morning. The Prussians were routed, and 300 of them fell into our hands.

At six in the evening the garrison of Dantzic sent out a detachment of 4000 men to retake the posts; but they were repulsed with the loss of some hundreds of prisoners, and one piece of cannon. Gen. Schraam had under his command the second battalion of the second regiment of infantry, and several Saxon battalions, who distinguished themselves. The emperor has sent three orders of the legion of honor to be distributed among the Saxon officers; and three more for the privates, subalterns, and the major who commanded them.

In Silesia, the garrison of Niess has made a sortie, but fell into an ambuscade. A regiment of Wirtemberg cavalry took those troops in flank, killed 50, and made 60 prisoners.

The winter in Poland seems to have resembled the winter in Paris, that is to say, variable. It freezes and snows in alternate succession. However, we have the good fortune not to have any sick in the army. On the contrary, all accounts agree that the Russians have a great number sick. The army remains tranquil in its cantonments. The works which compose the ihtes du pont off Pillau, Modlin, Praga, Marienburg, and Fridrichswerder, are every day becoming more formidable; and the magazines are organized [illegible] every where receiving provisions.—[illegible] hundred thousand bottles of Bourdeaux wine were found at Elbing; and though each bottle cost 4 francs, the emperor paid that price to the merchants, and ordered the wine to be distributed among the army.

The emperor has sent the Prince Borghese upon a mission to Warsaw.

SIXTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 29.

On the 17th of March, at three o'clock in the morning, the general of brigade Lefebre, aid de camp to Prince Jerome, passed near Glatz, in his way to Wunchelsbourg, with 3 squadrons of light horse, and the Taxis regiment of light infantry, when 1500 men, with 20 pieces of cannon, made a sortie from the place. Lieutenant Colonel Gerard immediately attacked and drove them back into Glatz, after having taken 100 soldiers, several officers, and two pieces of cannon.

Marshal Massena is gone from Willesberg to Ortelsburg, and forced an entrance there for the division of Becker's dragoons, which he has reinforced with a detachment of Polish horse. There were some Cossacks at Ortelsbourg, and several attacks were made, in which the enemy lost twenty men.

General Becker, as he was coming to resume his position at Willenberg, was attacked by 2000 Cossacks. An ambuscade of infantry was formed, in which they fell and lost 200 men.

On the 26th, at five o'clock in the morning, the garrison of Dantzic made a general sortie, which proved very fatal. It was repulsed on all sides. A colonel named Cracaw, who had a command, was taken with 400 men, and two pieces of cannon, in an attack made by the 19th regiment of Chasseurs.

As for the rest there is nothing new. The lakes are frozen; though there is some appearance of the approach of spring.

BOSTON, May 30.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

On Wednesday the gentlemen chosen to form the legislature for 1807—8 assembled at the state-house. The senate made choice of the hon. Samuel Dana, as President, and J. D Dunbar, esq as Clerk. In the house the hon Perez Morton was chosen Speaker, and C P. Sumner, esq. Clerk. A joint committee was appointed to examine and count the votes returned for governor and lieutenant governor.

His excellency governor Strong, the honorable council, and the members of the senate and house of representatives, attended public worship at 12 o'clock. The election sermon was delivered by the rev. Mr. Bentley, of Salem. The escort duties of the day were performed by the independent cadets; and the salutes were fired by captain Binney's company of artillery.

Yesterday the committee appointed to examine the votes for governor and lieutenant governor, reported, that they found *for governor*,

The whole No.	81503
Necessary to a choice	40752
Hon. *James Sullivan* had	41954

and is chosen.

There were 345 scattered votes.

For Lieutenant Governor.

Whole No.	79436
Necessary to a choice	39719
Hon. *Levi Lincoln*, had	41645

and is chosen.

This report was accepted in the two branches.

A joint committee was appointed to wait on the hon Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Lincoln, to inform them of their election, and to inquire when it would be convenient for them to attend to be qualified. [We understand the governor and lieutenant governor elect have replied, that they will meet the legislature this day at 12 o'clock.]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

The people of this country will be gratified in having recalled to their recollection, by the following letter, the circumstances which gave rise to it. They will recollect that it was eminently owing to the disinterested kindness of Mr. Nissen, that our captive citizens were enabled to bear up against the rigors to which they were exposed by a barbarous power.—[NAT. INT.

The Lazaretto, at Leghorn, Jan. 13th, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

At my arrival at Leghorn I found a dispatch from his majesty's department for Barbary affairs, including the letter dated Gibraltar, July 27th, 1805, which was sent by you to his majesty's minister at London, accompanied by a silver Urn, as a present to me from you and the officers of the U. S. late frigate Philadelphia.

Accept yourself, dear sir, my most sincere acknowledgments, and please in my name to thank the officers for this distinguished mark of your and their friendships. I know nothing that could have given me a greater pleasure than this present; not for the nominal value; the materials were indifferent to me, I don't doubt but that you are persuaded thereof; but I consider it as a constant recollection of friends I respect, who probably never again all will meet together with me at one place or at one time, and who collectively have given me this pledge of their friendship as a remembrance; and so it shall be to me.

I can only repeat here, what I often as well verbally as in writing have declared; that you and your officers have overvalued the few services I have been so happy as to render you during your captivity at Tripoli, and for which I have been fully paid by the satisfaction my endeavors to serve you always gave me; but the very limited power I had was the cause that I could not follow in every circumstance the dictates of my heart or my desires in this respect.

Finding at Leghorn captain D. Porter, I have thought it incumbent upon me to avail myself of the opportunity to deliver this letter to him, he will transmit it to you, and at the same time he has accepted my verbal thanks for his share in the above mentioned present, as one of those friends whose recollection shall be dear to me, and whose constant health and happiness is my invariable wish.

With these sentiments and with the greatest respect I have the honor to remain,

Dear sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant.
(Signed)
N. NISSEN.

Wm. Bainbridge, Esq.
Captain in the Navy
of the U. S. of Ameri.
ca.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated March 25, received at Norfolk.

"The late order of council in England, prohibiting the trading from one enemies port to another, is rigorously executed, and by a strained interpretation has been made to extend to ships in ballast. The papers of the brig Lovely Lass, coming from Nantes to this port, were indorsed by the squadron cruizing off Rochefort, and obliged to return. Several other vessels in similar situations have experienced similar treatment. This has been productive of great embarrassment to those who had sent their shipments to the northern ports with a view of coming to Bordeaux to take in return cargoes, or seek freights to America."

[These are some of the effects of Bonaparte's blockading decree. But he doesnot care if he ruins the whole commercial world.]

From the Northumberland Gazette.

ON WHITE WASHING.

There is no season in the year in which the lady of the house may not claim the privilege of whitewashing; but the last of May is most generally fixed upon for the purpose——The attentive husband may judge by certain prognostics when the the storm is near at hand. When the lady is usually fretful, finds fault with the servants, is discontented with the children, and complains much of the nastiness of every thing about her, these are signs which ought not to be neglected; yet these are not decisive, as they some times occur and go off again, without producing any further effect. But if when the husband rises in the morning, he should observe in the yard a wheelbarrow, with a quantity of lime in it, or certain buckets with lime dissolved in them, there is then no time to be lost; he immediately locks up the apartment or closet where his papers or private property are kept, and putting the key in his pocket betakes himself to flight. For a husband however beloved becomes a perfect nuisance during this season of female rage; his authority is superceded, his commission is suspended, and the very scullion who cleans the brasses in the kitchen, becomes of more consideration & importance than him. He has nothing for it but to abdicate, and run from an evil which he can neither prevent nor mollify.

The husband gone the ceremony begins. The walls are in a few minutes stripped of their furniture;——paintings, prints, and looking glasses lie in huddled heaps about the floors, the curtains are torn from their testers, the beds crammed into windows, chairs and tables, bedsteads and cradles crowd the yard, and the garden fence bends beneath the weight of carpets, blankets, and cloaks, old coats and ragged breeches. *Here* may be seen the lumber of the kitchen forming a dark and confused mass; for the fore ground of the picture, gridirons, frying pans, rusty shovels and broken tongs spits and pots, joint stools and the fractured remains of rush bottomed chairs, *there* a closet has disgorged its bowels, rivetted plates and dishes, halves of china bowles, cracked tumblers, broken wine glasses, phial of forgotton physic, papers of unknown powders, seeds and dried herbs, handfuls of old corks, tops of old teapots, and the stoppers of departed decanters, from the rag hole in the garret to the rat hole in the cellar, no place escapes unrummaged. It would seem as if the day of general doom was come, and the essentials of the house were dragged forth to judgment. In this tempest the words of Lear naturally present and might with alteration be made strictly applicable.

——"Let the great Gods,
That keep this dreadful pudder o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies. Now tremble thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes
Unwhipt of Justice!!"
"——Close pent-up guilt
Rise your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners' Grace."

This ceremony completed, and the house thoroughly evacuated the next operation is to smear the walls and ceiling of every closet with brushes, dipped in a solution of lime, called white wash; to pour buckets of water over every floor, and scratch all the partitions and wainscoats with rough brushes wet with soap suds, and dipped in stonecutters sand. The windows by no means escape the general deluge. A servant scrambles out upon the pent house, at the risk of her neck, and with a mop in her hand, and a bucket within reach, she dashes away innumerable gallons of water against the glass panes; to the great annoyance of the passengers in the street.

I have been told that an action at law was once brought against one of these watery nymphs by a person who had a new suit of clothes spoiled by this operation; but after a long argument it was determined by the whole court that the action would not lie, inasmuch as the defendant was in the exercise of a legal right and not answerable for the consequences; and so the poor gentleman was doubly non-suited; for he lost not only his suit of clothes, but his suit at law.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

CLEARED,

Sch'r. Philip, Taber, Jamaica, by Marsteller and Young.

R. C. WEIGHTMAN,

At his Book Store, (late DUANE's) City of Washington,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A large and general assortment of

Books and Stationary of every kind:

Printing Ink of the first quality—Patent Ball Skins—and Music and Musical Instruments. All of which he sells at the lowest Philadelphia prices for cash.

R. C. W. has now in the press, and purposes publishing on the first of August next, *SIMPLE TALES*, by MRS OPIE. 2 vols. 12 mo. of about 360 pages each. Price to subscribers $1. 75 in boards—to non-subscribers 2$. Subscriptions for this work, are received at this office, at the book store of Messrs. Cottom and Stewart, and at Mr. Shutz's circulating library.

May 28.

☞ Subscriptions and payments received as heretofore by R. C. W. for the *Aurora*, who is constituted agent for that purpose.

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

THE subscriber offers for Sale at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.
Do. do. do. second do.
Philadelphia PALE ALE, } From *Abbott* and *Stewart's* Brewery.
Do. PORTER. }
Also,
BEER & ALE, on draught. }
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

John Macleod.

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7. d1wentf

The Spring Garden Theatre

Will be Sold at auction, on Saturday the 6th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO those who are about building warehouses, fences, &c. this favorable opportunity to obtain lumber must be very obvious, and ought not to be neglected.

Frederick Shuck.

June 2 eo3t

For Sale, on reasonable Terms,

By the Subscriber,

LEMONS in boxes.
Fresh Raisins in boxes or retail.
Fresh Tamarinds.
English Walnuts in barrels.
Cheshire, and single Gloucester Cheese.
1000 wt. excellent patent N. E. Cheese.
250 barrels well cured Shad and Herrings—and a quantity of nice Flax.

A. WILLIS.

June 2. 4t*

JUST RECEIVED,

80 chests, boxes and cannisters of fresh TEAS, carefully selected,
20 hhds. Muscovado SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
With a general assortment of GROCERIES, as usual,

For Sale by

Roberts & Griffith.

June 1 taw3w

Just Received,

From Philadelphia, Mr. Murray's fashionable

Kid and Morocco Slippers.

Charles Pascoe.

May 26. d3t-2aw1m

FOR SALE,

Two NEAT GIGS.

Apply to

Mial Dorsey,

Alexandria.

May 28. 4taw2w

James R. Riddle,

Has received a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he offers for sale very low, by the piece or smaller quantity.

May 18. eo1w 2aw2w

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Schelfield.

May 1. eo

Landing, at Merchants' Wharf,

From on board the ship John Andrew, the balance of her cargo of SALT—

Consisting of

About 5000 bushels Ground Allum, and 200 sacks stoved.

ALSO,

30 crates Queens and blue edged Ware,

For Sale by

William Hodgson.

May 18. d

For CHARTER,

THE SHIP

JOHN ANDREW,

Capt. MOORE

Burthen about 2300 barrels, nearly new.—For terms apply to

WM. HODGSON.

May 14. d

I have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

34 boxes, } PRUNES,
16 half do. } *fresh and in good order.*

William Hodgson.

May 14. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 24th of this instant, a Negro Woman, named *ANNEY*, 29 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a thin visage, dark complexion, a down look, and when spoken to very apt to turn her face from those who are talking to her; when walking or standing carries herself very straight; has large breasts, which at present give suck; she has left a child at home. She had a bone felon on the fore finger of her right hand last winter, which if examined might be easily discovered, she has also a scar on one of her cheeks, occasioned by a burn when young. She took with her a quantity of good clothes, four long gowns, one white, of cotton hums, one do. blue country cloth, two do. of calico, several petticoats dyed yellow, and one striped do. blue and white. If taken in this county and brought home I will give Five Dollars, if out of this county or secured so that I get her again, the above reward and pay all reasonable charges. *JAMES HALLEY,*

Fairfax County, Virginia,

May 28. [30] eo3t*

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

Price One Dollar.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns t gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

March 19. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

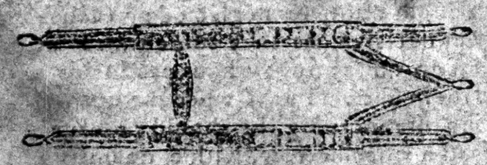
TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman* —an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2. d12w

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the Commons adjoining Alexandria,

A HANDSOME dark bay HORSE, about 15½ hands high, one of his hind feet white, no other mark recollected—with a switch tail. The above reward will be paid if taken up and brought home, or *Twenty Dollars* if stolen and the thief prosecuted to conviction.

James Gullatt.

June 2. d4t

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 eo

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Philip Wanton* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stump-Hill*, and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

May 29. 3tawds

The U. States—*Libellants*, against The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture—*Respondents.* } *On a Libel in Admiralty.*

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court, then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, *C. C.*

May 15. eots

Pursuant to the above order of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, *hereby gives Notice*, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned; where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*

May 15. eots

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given)

That LOT on the west side of Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thompson's, measuring 39 feet 1 3-4 inches on Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with Cameron-street 125 feet 5 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms, a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough repair of the house, building a new stable, and other improvements on this lot, cost upwards of $1000 in the year 1802.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

At the Coffee-House,

That half acre lot in the town of Dumfries, near the tobacco warehouse & Quantico creek, designated in the plan of the said town by No. 146; on which are erected a substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 28 feet, a bale, or store house, 30 by 18 feet, stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security for the price, payable by equal portions in one, two and three years, without interest if punctually paid; and to secure the payments a deed of trust on the property purchased. A good title will be made by

Colin Auld.

May 20. [22] 3tawts

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA,

Vol. 3d. Part 1st and 2d.

AND

Vol. 4th. Part 1st.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

Robert Gray.

May 27.

TICKETS,

In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,

Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.

For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store;

Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.

May 20.

FOR SALE,

A *NEGRO MAN*, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostler, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8. eo

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. eo2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg if ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Full Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Gravat, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots. Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5. d&w

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.